

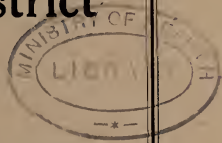
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Haverhill Urban District

IN THE

Administrative County of West Suffolk.



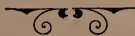
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

1925





To the Chairman and Members
of the
Haverhill Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my Report for the year 1925 on the Sanitary Conditions and Vital Statistics for the Urban District of Haverhill.

The Report is drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, as set forth in Circular 648 of December 10th, 1925, and is a Survey Report.

Survey Reports, as distinguished from the Ordinary Reports of intermediate years, are required quinquennially and constitute a general review of the measure of progress in matters affecting Public Health in the area during the preceding five years.

ARTHUR MORGAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

The principal industry is the manufacture of ready-made clothing and textile fabrics. The following table indicates the numbers employed in various occupations :

						Males	Females
Total Population	...	...	...	...	...	1,878	2,205
Aged 0—11	...	...	...	...	...	376	373
Aged 12 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	1,502	1,832
Agricultural occupations	...	...	...	...	...	195	4
Workers in Chemicals, Paints, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Metal Workers	...	...	...	...	...	80	
Electrical Apparatus Makers, Fitters, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Makers of Watches, etc....	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Workers in Skins, Leather Goods Makers	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Textile Workers	...	...	...	...	...	217	101
Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress	...	...	...	...	...	122	409
Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	42	2
Workers in Wood, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	39	
Paper Workers, Printers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	9	1
Builders, Bricklayers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	67	
Painters and Decorators, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	24	1
Persons in Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Transport Workers	...	...	...	...	...	142	27
Commercial and Financial Occupations	...	...	...	...	...	140	65
Public Administration and Defence	...	...	...	...	...	26	4
Professional Occupations	...	...	...	...	...	20	25
Persons employed in Entertainments, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Persons employed in Personal Service	...	...	...	...	...	32	101
Clerks, Draughtsmen, Typists, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	54	33
Warehousemen, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	42	4
Stationary Engine Drivers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	8	
All other occupations	...	...	...	...	...	76	1
Total occupied	...	...	...	...	...	1,359	779
Unoccupied and retired	...	...	...	...	...	143	1,053
Total occupied and unoccupied	...	...	...	...	...	1,502	1,832

There has been no particular cause of sickness or invalidity during the period under review to merit special comment.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Births :

						Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	55	29	26
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Grand Total						56		

Birth Rate per thousand of population	...	...	...	...	...	13.4
Birth Rate per thousand of population (England and Wales)	...	...	...	...	...	18.3

Deaths :

	Total	Male	Female	
	43	21	22	
Death Rate per thousand population	...	...	...	10.3
Death Rate per thousand population (England and Wales)	...	...	...	12.2

The 43 deaths took place at the following age periods : —

Under 1 year	3	} Over half the total is of persons aged 65 and upwards.
1 year and under 2 years ... ..	...	—
2 years and under 5 years ... ..	...	—
5 years and under 15 years ... ..	...	—
15 years and under 25 years ... ..	...	2
25 years and under 45 years ... ..	...	4
45 years and under 55 years ... ..	...	3
55 years and under 65 years ... ..	...	9
65 years and under 75 years ... ..	...	12
75 years and over ... ..	...	10
Total	43	

Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth Nil

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was three ; based on a total of 56 births, this gives an infantile mortality figure of 53.6 per thousand births.

Infantile Mortality figure, England and Wales, 75.

There were no deaths of illegitimate infants.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age) ... ..	...	...	...	Nil

Birth, Death and Infantile Mortality Rates for the district for the last ten years :

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
1915 ...	16.7	17.2	54
1916 ...	12.1	13.1	178
1917 ...	14.5	12.9	49
1918 ...	12.0	18.9	80
1919 ...	12.1	12.8	36
1920 ...	22.3	7.9	59
1921 ...	16.0	14.5	45
1922 ...	16.2	14.0	119
1923 ...	16.2	12.3	59.7
1924 ...	14.9	8.9	32.2
1925 ...	13.4	10.3	53.6

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

There are no General Hospitals within the District, those available are Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, and the West Suffolk General Hospital, Bury St. Edmund's. The Poor Law Institution serving the district is situated in the parish of Kedington within the adjoining Rural District of Clare.

The Midwives' Act, the Maternity and Children's Welfare, Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Schemes are all administered by the County Council. Home Visitation is carried out by the Staffs of the County Council and District Nursing Associations; there is no provision for the nursing of infectious disease in the home except for such cases of tuberculosis as are thought to require it and then it is done by the District Nurses. There is a District Nurse Midwife and one Private Midwife practising in the district.

So far as maternity cases are concerned there are five ordinary lying-in beds and one isolation bed at the West Suffolk General Hospital that are available for abnormal cases, emergencies, etc. A clinic in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme is held Monthly in the district.

Tuberculosis.

Cases requiring Sanatorium treatment are admitted to the County Sanatorium at Bury St. Edmund's; this institution has an accommodation of 20 beds. Non-pulmonary cases are also admitted to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.

Venereal Diseases.

Under the County Council's scheme treatment can be obtained by attendance at the clinics held at one or other of the General Hospitals available.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Urban Council has replaced the old ambulance used for the removal of cases of infectious disease by one of more modern design.

There is also a Motor Ambulance, provided by public subscription, that is used for the transport of accident cases. The subscription charged is 1s. per annum; a flat rate of 6d. per mile is charged to non-subscribers. Number of journeys 49, including 20 for patients living outside Urban District.

Public Health Officers.

One Sanitary Inspector, who is inspector under the Housing Acts, Meat Regulations, etc., and who also holds the appointment of Surveyor to the Urban District Council.

The Haverhill Urban District Council has combined with other authorities for the appointment of a whole-time Medical Officer of Health. The districts represented are :—

Haverhill Urban District, West Suffolk	...	...	population	4,083
Clare Rural District	..	...	..	7,348
Moulton Rural District	..	...	..	2,189
Bumpstead Rural District, Essex	...	...	..	2,376
Newmarket Rural District, Cambs.	...	...	..	18,647

Laboratory Work.

Chemical analyses, etc., are carried out by the Public Analyst, Mr. J. West Knights, of Cambridge. The Council is not an Authority under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Isolation Hospitals.

An Isolation Hospital is provided by the Local Authority for the use of the district. The structure is a brick and slate building situated on high ground to the west of the town, and the accommodation provided consists of approximately 26 beds together with quarters for the nursing staff. With the exception of a caretaker there is no permanent staff. Nurses are engaged when required and local practitioners attend their own cases at the hospital. One case of scarlet fever was admitted during the year.

Water closets have been constructed and the drainage connected to the public sewers during the past 5 years.

A thresh steam disinfecter was purchased and erected in 1921.

Small Pox.

An arrangement is in operation for the admission of any cases of small pox that may occur within the district to the small pox hospital for the County of West Suffolk situated at Bury St. Edmunds.

Legislation in force.

The Public Health Amendment Act, 1890	...	...	adopted	1891
The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	...	...	..	1891
The Private Street Works Act, 1892	...	...	..	1893

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order have been in operation since 1907.

Byelaws with respect to the cleansing of footways and pavements, removal of house refuse, cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools, nuisances, common lodging houses, new streets and buildings, and slaughterhouses were adopted in 1880.

No local Acts are in force in the district.

So far as new legislation is concerned the Public Health Act of 1925 came into operation in September. The Act is divided into nine parts, of which Parts II. to V. are adoptive except so far as they confer powers on County Councils. Part VI. is not adoptive and extends to any area in

which Part VI. (Recreation Grounds) of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 is in force on the 8th of September, 1925. Part VII. (Infectious Disease and Hospitals) and Part VIII. (Miscellaneous) operate without adoption. Part IX. extends to any area in which the Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846 to 1899, may be in force.

An Urban Authority may adopt all or any of the sections contained in Parts II. to V. of the Act, but where the population is less than 20,000 the consent of the Minister of Health is necessary to the adoption by the Council of Section 21 (water flowing on footpath) section 22 (washing of soil into streets) or section 44 (offensive trades or businesses); or any provision in Part V. (Watercourses, Streams, etc.) of the Act.

The Consolidated Housing Act of 1925 brings within one Consolidating Act the housing powers and duties of Local Authorities under a series of nine Acts passed between 1890 and 1921. The financial provisions of the 1923 and 1924 Acts are not included in the 1925 Act and the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act of 1899—as amended by the 1923 Act—is also left in operation. The effective Housing Acts now in operation are, therefore, those of 1899, 1923, 1924 and 1925.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

A constant supply of water is maintained by piped service direct to the houses from the Urban District Council's Waterworks at Burton End. The water is not passed through filter beds, but is pumped into a service reservoir of 150,000 gallons capacity, and distributed by gravity through the water mains. The pumping plant is in duplicate and capable of lifting 10,000 and 9,000 gallons per hour respectively. With the exception of extensions of water mains no alteration or addition to the waterworks has been made since 1920.

The water is of good quality although possessing rather a high degree of hardness. A sample sent for analysis on December 1st was reported to be unpolluted and quite fit for drinking purposes.

Average daily quantity of water consumed :—

1921	...	...	...	64,821	gallons
1922	...	...	...	68,817	„
1923	...	...	...	66,368	„
1924	...	...	...	68,789	„
1925	...	...	...	75,431	„

Average daily quantity that could be supplied in excess of the quantity actually consumed—24,569 gallons (in years of normal rainfall).

Quantity of water pumped—1921	...	23,659,600	gallons.
1922	...	25,118,200	„
1923	...	24,224,500	„
1924	...	25,176,875	„
1925	...	27,532,400	„

Variations in height of water in well :—

1921	{ Maximum level March	...	203·55ft. above Ordnance Datum.		
	{ Minimum level Oct.	...	197·80ft.	„	„
1922	{ Maximum level May	...	203·26ft.	„	„
	{ Minimum level Jan.	...	198·20ft.	„	„
1923	{ Maximum level May	...	208·25ft.	„	„
	{ Minimum level Oct.	...	200·70ft.	„	„
1924	{ Maximum level July	...	209·50ft.	„	„
	{ Minimum level Jan.	...	202·30ft.	„	„
1925	{ Maximum level March	...	212·50ft.	„	„
	{ Minimum level Nov.	...	202·10ft.	„	„

Since 1921 therefore the maximum and minimum levels have risen by approximately nine and five feet notwithstanding the fact that the amount of water pumped has been increased by nearly 4,000,000 gallons.

Number of houses connected with the mains	...	...	...	1059
Length of mains	...	...	...	(miles) $3\frac{3}{4}$
Number of houses connected with the mains during the year	...	...	...	3

Number of houses not connected with the mains :—

(a) Within reach of mains	...	40
(b) Not within reach	...	43

Rainfall registered by the raingauge at the waterworks :—

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
1·06	2·79	1·13	1·80	2·27	0·72
July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2·42	2·04	2·63	2·80	1·91	1·85

Total 23·42 inches. Rain or snow was recorded on 183 days: the heaviest rainfall was for the 24 hours ended 9 a.m. July 21st, when 1·30 inches was registered.

Drainage and Sewerage, &c.

The town has had a system of drainage and sewerage since 1889.

The Sewage Works are situated on a triangular piece of land towards the south-east of the town and occupy an area of about 7 acres. After passing through screening, detritus, collecting and sedimentation tanks, the sewage travels via contact beds and a percolating filter to five acres of underdrained arable land, from which the effluent is discharged into a small stream that adjoins the site and is one of the tributaries of the river Stour.

Sugar beet was grown on $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the land and a profit of £51 made.

In 1922 new screening and detritus chambers were constructed and a three-throw pump replaced by centrifugal pumps in duplicate. A second percolating filter is also in course of construction. In the same year 730 yards of the outfall sewer was relaid with 18 inch pipes at a cost of £2,550.

	1923	1924	1925
Number of houses connected with sewers ...	1054	1058	1061
Number of houses with flushing cisterns ...	209	216	223
Number of houses with waste water flushing ...	825	823	819
Number of houses not connected with sewers ...	66	66	66
Number of privies	14	14	14
Number of pail closets	36	36	36
Number of conversions to water closets ...	1	—	—

A system of scavenging has been in operation for the last 33 years. Refuse is collected weekly in open carts from about 600 premises and deposited in an old brick yard about a mile from the centre of the town. One horse and cart and a man are occupied about three days a week collecting and removing refuse to the pit, and another man is employed about two days weekly in levelling and covering up the deposits at the pit. The cost of collection and removal is in the neighbourhood of £120 a year. Some refuse is taken to the sewage disposal works, sorted, the ashes mixed with sludge, and disposed of to farmers for manurial purposes.

The Urban Council are proposing to employ covered carts for the removal of refuse; this would undoubtedly be an improvement on the present type of vehicle. An additional improvement would be the more universal use by householders of covered galvanised iron dustbins; at present a great variety of uncovered receptacles are filled with refuse and deposited on the kerb stone to await removal with results that are neither sanitary or cleanly.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following figures have been supplied by Mr. Clarke, the Surveyor, who also acts as Sanitary Inspector for the area :—

Number of Inspections	836
Complaints	5
Infectious Disease	2
Slaughterhouses	103
Bakehouses	26
Cowsheds	33
Dairies	19
General Inspections	161
Re-inspections	253
Sundry Visits	241
Nuisances or defects found	24
Nuisances or defects remedied... ..	23

Number of Notices served during the year :—

(a) Informal Written	49
(b) Statutory	5

Result of service thereof :—Work carried out in all except five instances outstanding at the end of the year.

Disinfection.

Number of houses disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	1
Number of houses disinfected after tuberculosis	...	...	3
Schools disinfected	...	...	2

Clothing and bedding were disinfected by the Thresh Steam Disinfector at the Isolation Hospital in three instances. Disinfection of infected premises is carried out by means of the formalin spray.

Schools.

The Haverhill Secondary and Public Elementary Schools are red brick buildings in the centre of the town. The buildings are drained into the public sewers and provided with water from the town supply. New sanitary accommodation was erected in 1920.

HOUSING.

There are 1,112 inhabited houses in the district and approximately 907 of these are occupied by people of the working classes. The bedroom accommodation of the 907 houses is as follows:—

Number of houses with one bedroom	...	...	...	14
" " two bedrooms	...	...	...	282
" " three bedrooms	...	...	...	604
" " four or more bedrooms	...	...	...	7
Total				907

There are 26 instances of overcrowding; twenty-five of these cases are in cottages with two bedrooms. The general standard of construction is on the whole good, but this cannot be said of some of the older cottages. The defects dealt with are generally those of a structural nature. None of the cases of overcrowding could be dealt with during the year owing to the absence of alternative accommodation. No action has been taken as regards unfit houses under the Public Health Acts, but the principle adopted has been to close unfit houses as other accommodation becomes available.

Since 1921 21 houses have been erected in the district:—

1921	...	10 houses, these were built by the Urban District Council under the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1919.
1922	...	1, by private enterprise.
1923	...	4, " " and without State assistance.
1924	...	6, " " and with State assistance.
1925	...	Nil.
Total		21

The Council proposes to erect new houses of the non-parlour type and containing at least three bedrooms; it is hoped that the scheme will be completed and the erection of cottages commenced during 1926. No complaints have been received or representations made as regards unhealthy areas and Building Bye-laws have been in operation since 1880.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under b)	...	Nil
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts	...	Nil
(1) By the Local Authority	...	Nil
(2) By other bodies or persons	...	Nil

I. UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	95
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	28
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	69

II. REMEDY of defects without service of formal notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	61
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	----

III. ACTION under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing, Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—		
(a) by owners	...	2
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	—

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	—
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	---

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—

(a) by owners	...	...	...	...	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	—

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	..	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	..	...	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply :

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, came into operation on Sept. 1st, 1925. This Act contains a number of important provisions designed to prevent the sale for human consumption of tuberculous milk and enlarges the powers of officers of local authorities as regards the taking of samples of milk. There are also provisions regarding the appointment of Veterinary Inspectors. No samples of milk for bacteriological examination have been taken up to the end of the year, nor have any instances of tubercular cattle come to light.

No action has been necessary under Section 2 (1) of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act of 1922, whereby the Local Authority has power under certain circumstances to refuse registration of, or to remove from the Register, retail purveyors of milk, either absolutely or in respect of any specified premises.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 :—No licence has been granted by the Council for the sale of milk in the district under Special Designations, nor is the Council an Authority under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

There are four cowsheds and three dairies in this district; only three persons are registered as cowkeepers and retail purveyors. The total number of cows kept is eleven. The milk is all retailed locally.

The principal difficulty met with is, in some instances, that of obtaining a proper standard of cleanliness. This often seems to be the case where only one or two cows are kept, and there is no production of milk on any large scale.

Meat Supply :

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, came into force on April 1st, 1925, and contain various important provisions designed to prevent the sale of unsound or diseased meat for human food, and for the protection of meat

from contamination by dirt, flies, etc., in the course of transport or when exposed for sale. The Regulations provide for the notification to the local authority of the dates, times and places of slaughtering, and for the retention of the carcasses for a period to permit of inspection by an officer of the local authority. Other provisions are directed towards the maintenance of a proper standard of cleanliness in shops, stalls, etc., or places where meat is sold or exposed for sale, or deposited for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, or with a view to future sale. The portion of the regulations dealing with inspection at the time of slaughter is carried out as effectually as possible, and inspections are made in the majority of instances. On the other hand, Article 9 of the Regulations places on the person by or on whose behalf an animal is slaughtered the duty of giving notice to the local authority if any part of the carcass is found to be diseased or unsound. Part III. of the Regulations deals with meat marking or the application of a distinctive mark to carcasses inspected and found to be sound. Certain conditions have to be fulfilled before this can be done and application made to the Ministry for authorisation of the use of a mark. No attempt to carry out this has been made in this district.

The Tuberculosis Order of 1925, which came into operation on Sept. 1st, provides for the slaughter of tuberculous animals, and provision is made by an amending Order for notice of intention to slaughter to be given to the Sanitary Authority where it is intended that any part of the carcass is to be sold for human food, and no part of the carcass is to be removed from the premises for that purpose unless permission in writing is given by the Medical Officer of Health or other competent Officer. No notices under this Order have been received during the year.

A register is kept of the regular hours of slaughtering, and notice is given as to any slaughtering outside these regular hours. Sixty-five notices of occasional slaughtering were received for the following:—25 bullocks, 35 sheep, 10 calves, 90 pigs. The number of carcasses inspected was 139, viz., 28 bullocks, 43 sheep, 6 calves, 62 pigs. One carcass of a calf was condemned after calling in a Veterinary Surgeon and destroyed by Council employees.

There are no stalls from which meat is sold in the area, and on the whole it may be said that very reasonable precautions are taken in the shops for the protection of meat from contamination.

Bye-laws with regard to slaughter-houses have been in operation since 1880. There are five slaughter-houses in the district, and, speaking generally, the condition of these premises may be regarded as satisfactory. Improvements to some of them have been effected during the year. All these premises are supplied with water from the Council's mains, and are drained into the public sewers. There are no public slaughter-houses in this district. The following table indicates the number licensed and registered:—

	In 1920.	In Jan., 1925.	In Dec., 1925.
Registered...	2	2	2
Licensed ...	3	4	3

Other Foods :—Bakehouses :

There are six bakehouses in the town, including one underground bakehouse. They are all well constructed, and no difficulty as regards cleanliness has been experienced. The requirements relating to limewashing are regularly complied with. The only point that might receive comment is the need for a better protection of food like bread from contamination by dirt and dust during the processes of sale and delivery.

PREVALENCE AT AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the last five years the district has been free from outbreaks of the notifiable infectious diseases. The number of cases notified is shewn in the following table:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Diphtheria	1	—	—	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	—	—	1
Erysipelas	2	1	2	—	1	—
Pneumonia	—	5	1	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—

The last outbreaks of Scarlet Fever occurred in 1911 and 1912, 96 and 43 cases being reported in those years. In 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918 there were respectively 44, 55, 18, 6 and 3 cases of Diphtheria. During the last few years there have only been occasional sporadic cases of these diseases, but each one has been promptly isolated and a careful supervision exercised over contacts together with a search for possible carriers in cases of Diphtheria.

The case of Encephalitis Lethargica notified during the current year occurred in a girl aged 16. She was not removed to hospital, and apparently made a good recovery.

So far as Malaria, Dysentery, and Trench Fever are concerned, no case of Trench Fever has been notified since the inception of the regulations in 1919, nor have any cases of Malaria or Dysentery been reported since 1920.

The last case of Enteric Fever to be notified occurred in 1906.

There has been no undue prevalence of non-notifiable infectious disease during the period under review, such outbreaks as have occurred being of a comparatively mild character. One death from Influenza occurred during the year; the number of deaths per thousand population from this disease during recent years is as follows:—

	1922	1923	1924	1925
Haverhill Urban District ...	.73	.24	—	.24
England and Wales ... ..	.54	.22	.49	.32

The number of notifications received from schools relating to the exclusion of children on account of infectious disease was 83—these included the following:—Whooping Cough 67; Chicken Pox 8; Measles 4. Whooping Cough was most prevalent during the latter two months of the year. No deaths have occurred from this disease since 1922, and only one from Measles during the last 13 years. The last outbreak of Measles of any magnitude occurred in 1913; in that year there were 22 deaths from this disease. The Council has continued the practice of the compulsory notification of Chicken Pox during the year owing to the similarity that may sometimes exist between this disease and mild cases of Small Pox. The number of cases notified is given in the table of notifiable diseases for the year.

Cancer caused 10 deaths during 1925, equal to a death rate per thousand population of 2.40 as against death rates of .23, 2.18, 1.23, for the years 1924, 1923 and 1922.

Disinfection of infected premises is effected by the formalin spray. The steam disinfecter at the Isolation Hospital is available for the disinfection of infected clothing, etc. There is no special provision for the cleansing of verminous persons.

Bacteriological examinations are made at the County Laboratory, Bury St. Edmund's or may be carried out at the Bacteriological Laboratory, 6, Post Office Terrace, Cambridge. A certain number of specimens are also sent by practitioners in the district to the Clinical Research Association, London. The only ones made during the year were in connection with a possible case of Diphtheria; the throat condition was, however, found to be due to organisms other than Diphtheria bacilli.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is obtained by practitioners when required and the cost charged to the Urban District Council.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	AT AGES—YEARS.											Removed to Hospital.	Deaths.
		-1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65—	
Small Pox	—												—	—
Scarlet Fever	1						1						1	—
Diphtheria	—												—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	—												—	—
Puerperal Fever	—												—	—
Pneumonia	1											1	—	—
Erysipelas	—												—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	1								1				—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	—												—	—
Diseases notifiable locally Chicken Pox	5	1	1				2	1					—	—
Totals	8	1	1				3	1	1			1	1	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases of this disease have been notified during the year.

Tuberculosis.

Table shewing new cases notified and deaths during the year—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0			2				1	
1	1							
5								
10		1						
15								
20	1	1			1			
25				1	1			1
35		1						
45						1		
55								
65 and upwards	1							
Totals ..	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	1

There were no deaths of non-notified cases.

The case and death rates per thousand population from all forms of tuberculosis since 1921 is as follows:—

		1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Case Rate	...	2·66	1·94	1·45	2·40	2·16
Death Rate	...	2·18	·49	·73	1·20	1·20

No action has been necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which came into operation in August. These regulations make it an offence for any person who is aware that he is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis to enter upon any employment or occupation in connection with a Dairy which would involve the milking of cows, the treatment of milk, or the handling of vessels used for containing milk.

Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, provides for the compulsory removal and detention in an institution of a person suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and in an infectious state.—No action has been necessary under this Section.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Number of Factories, 15—Builders 1, Gasworks 1, Laundry 1, Printing Works 2, Foundries 2, Millers 2, Baker 1, Ropeworks 1, Textile 2, Saw Mills 1, Motor Engineers 1.

Number of Notices, nil. Prosecutions, nil.

Workshops on the Register at end of year, 37—Builders 2, Bootmakers 5, Basket Makers 2, Bakers 5, Bottling Stores 1, Cycle Repairers 3, Dress-makers 3, Milliners 3, Plumbers 2, Saddlers 2, Silk Weavers 2, Shoeing Smiths 2, Stonemasons 2, Tailors 3.

	1911.	1914.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925
Outworkers Lists received from employers	7	4	2	4	4	4
Outworkers, actual number...	652	521	236	229	212	207

Decrease in number since 1911—445. The work is practically all in connection with wearing apparel.

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